

curled in U street in the centre of a negro settlement and near the Eighth precinct station house. Upward of 800 negroes attacked a street car and pedestrians and started to hold their ground against the police. A detachment of marines from the station house charged, with fixed bayonets at the double, filling in the air as they approached. Still the crowd failed to give and they charged with their bayonets.

In this outbreak one policeman probably was fatally shot, one negro was killed, another so seriously injured that he probably will die, and many others were injured.

The Eighth precinct station house became a refuge for the white residents of the neighborhood, who were driven by fear from their homes. Most of the residents of the station house were negroes. The station became filled to overflowing with arrested rioters and several hundred colored men attempted a demonstration before the station house but were dispersed with the arrival of additional reserves from other precincts. Chief of Detectives Grant led the charge that finally broke up the mob in this section.

All of the hospitals are filled with emergency cases and there are many injured who are without hospital aid, particularly among the negro rioters. In the charge of the marines in U street many negroes were seen to fall when it became necessary to use guns and bayonets, but they were taken away by their fellows.

Near State of Martial Law.
As the night wore on the nation's capital was practically in a state of martial law, but no proclamation of martial law was made by the authorities. Pennsylvania avenue, the thoroughfare of inaugural parades and peace jubilees, was the scene of disorder in the parade in Heustler street. Military detachments frequently swept up and down its length.

The city has no distinctly negro section. There are negro quarters clustered all over the District of Columbia and no residence section is free from its black quarter.

In addition to the mob violence there were many sporadic cases of race war where white set upon negro or negroes set upon individual whites. The theatre crowds that did not take seriously the developments of Saturday and Sunday and the early part of today were terrorized at many points attempting to get to their homes. At Du Pont Circle, in the most fashionable section of the city, surrounded by million dollar homes, negroes attacked a street car filled with theatregoers, homebound. No car line was immune. Cars were stoned and fired upon and some of them were attacked in force.

Early in the night negroes made an attack on Salvation Army headquarters, but marines and police reserves dispersed them before any serious damage was done. The military and police forces moved rapidly to break up gatherings before they became of menacing proportions.

Sailors Start War Talk.

At one time during the evening several hundred bluejackets gathered on the Mall and began to make war talk, but the Provost Guard dispersed them before they got their plans under way. Up to a late hour this morning rioting was confined to the streets, and citizens who took the earnest advice of the authorities and remained at home were not molested. Neither white nor negro homes were touched. For the most part Washingtonians remained indoors. Those who ventured out returned to their dwellings as quickly as possible.

The outbreaks started Saturday night following a series of attacks on white women, several murders, scores of robberies and general lawlessness. Several hundred soldiers, sailors and marines joined together Saturday night to search for a negro suspected of attacking Mrs. Elsie Steptek, wife of an employee of the Naval Aviation Bureau. Unable to find him, they made their way to the centre of the city, where they vented their anger on any negro they happened to meet.

The provost guard and police reserves had been called out early that evening, but the disturbances continued. Negroes were taken from street cars and passing automobiles and beaten. Numerous brawls occurred on Pennsylvania avenue and in other streets of the business district. Fifteen negroes were injured so seriously that they were taken to hospitals. Patrolman McGrath was shot in the breast and several white men were cut and bruised.

The outbreaks continued unabated until several hours after midnight and were renewed with increased ferocity Sunday night. Negroes who ventured into the business districts were chased and beaten, while it was unsafe for white persons to venture into negro residential sections. Police were called into widely separated parts of the city to stop incipient riots, and calls were sent for marines and soldiers to aid in the work of patrolling the streets.

Congress Will Investigate.
Officers of the army and navy today declared that there was no proof that enlisted men were inciting and participating in the riots, but stated that if such was found to be the case steps would be taken to prevent them leaving the camps. Secretary Daniels directed officers in the Washington district to spare no effort to prevent participation of men wearing uniform.

The district authorities issued a statement today pointing out the action which had been taken by Government authorities in checking the outbreaks and urging the people to remain in their homes to-night unless it was absolutely necessary for them to leave.

Leaders in the House and Senate an-

nounced to-night that Congressional inquiries would be started to-morrow to fix the responsibility for the riots and to formulate plans for preventing further outbreaks. Meetings of the District committee of both chambers will be held, it was stated, and the city commissioners and police officials will be called into conference.

RIOTING IN NORFOLK; SIX PERSONS SHOT

Disturbances Mark Homecoming of Negro Troops.

NORFOLK, Va., July 21.—Serious riots broke out in the negro section of the city to-night. Six persons, including a detective, were shot, but no one was killed. All police reserves and a detachment of armed sailors from the navy base were called out to quell the disturbance. To-night marked the opening of a week of festivities to celebrate the homecoming of negro troops.

POINCARÉ AND FOCH HAILED IN BRUSSELS

National Fete Is Freely Celebrated Once More.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—President Poincaré and Marshal Foch arrived in Brussels this evening from Paris. King Albert greeted the party at the station, attended by members of the government and the Belgian army. The visitors as they drove to the royal palace, where dinner was served. The entire route to the palace was lined with troops and the celebration of the homecoming of the French President and Marshal Foch was being freely celebrated for the first time since 1914. There has been a great influx of people from the provinces to witness to-morrow's review of the allied troops.

President Poincaré and Marshal Foch were given enthusiastic receptions on their way to Brussels, especially at the frontier station of Guevy and at Mons. The visit will continue through Thursday. In addition to the parade in Heustler street the celebration will include functions at Ghent, Antwerp and Liege.

KOLCHAK MINISTRY REPORTS PROGRESS

\$357,000,000 Spent for Industrial Betterment.

OMSK, July 7 (delayed).—The Ministry of Finance announced to-day that up to June 1, the All-Russian Government, headed by Admiral Kolchak had appropriated for various purposes a total of 715,000,000 rubles. (The ruble normally is worth about fifty cents.) The government has made considerable progress in the construction of railways, roads, and other public works, and in the improvement of the living conditions of the people. The government has also made considerable progress in the improvement of the living conditions of the people. The government has also made considerable progress in the improvement of the living conditions of the people.

During the first five months of the year, the Ministry of Finance reported, the government had spent 357,000,000 rubles, making total deposits of 452,961,000 rubles. Pledges of loyalty to Admiral Kolchak were given by representatives of various organizations in addressing the congress called by the State Economic Council.

Anatole Sazonov, chairman of the Council of the All-Russian Cooperative Assemblies, speaking for "over 15,000,000 men and women," declared the "co-operators understand fully that at this moment the main task is to supply the gallant army." He said his organization was glad to join the economic council in its work considering it "a step toward the Constituent Assembly which will be convened as soon as the Bolshevik rule is broken down."

M. Gavrilov, speaking for the industrial workers, said the Government had accomplished much in improving economic conditions and the industrial production and transportation had improved remarkably. "Workingmen are given good working and living conditions and unemployment has ceased to exist," he said.

The population, M. Gavrilov said, is united in the struggle against anarchy, and he would beseech the economic council to aid in its work.

By the Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 11 (delayed).—Major-Gen. William S. Graves, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, and Roland B. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, left to-day on a special train for Omsk. Ambassador Morris arrived here yesterday.

BLAMES ALLIES FOR DELAY.

Berlin Says It Is Ready to Effect Return of Prisoners.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 21.—Criticism of the delay in returning German prisoners of war was answered to-day by the Government in a statement that put the blame on the Allies.

It will be some time, the statement says, before the prisoners will be returned to their families. The reasons for this, it is added, is that the peace terms stipulate that prisoners shall be sent home to their families as speedily as possible, but their return is to be controlled by a commission made up of both allied and German members.

Members of the German delegation at Versailles, the statement continues, have been waiting vainly for weeks for the Entente to name its commissioners. Germany can only beg the Entente to hasten matters.

The pan-German papers have commented adversely on the situation, some of them declaring the Government is weak and unable to force the issue.

CLEMENCEAU AT VERDUN.

Promises Aid in Winter for Town's Depleted Population.

PARIS, July 21.—Premier Clemenceau spent yesterday in the Meuse district, where he listened to the expressions of desire in economic reconstruction work. He asked the people to have patience and not to despair. France, he said, would be rebuilt in all her grandeur and historic nobility.

The Premier had a great reception when he entered Verdun. He was addressed there by the deputy mayor, who told M. Clemenceau that four thousand of the former fourteen thousand inhabitants had returned to the town, but that most of them would have to leave for the winter unless their houses were repaired meantime.

The Premier assured the workmen that huts and coal for their use would be provided in proper quantities.

DENIKINE'S TROOPS RETIRE.

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COAL MINE STRIKE HITS BRITAIN HARD

Pump Men Called Out in Yorkshire, and Pits Are Being Flooded.

GEDDES TO MEDIATE

Men From Fleet Sent to Attempt to Save Diggings Threatened With Ruin.

LONDON, July 21.—The great strike of the coal miners, which has been threatening to paralyze all the important industries of Great Britain, began to-day and already the manufacturing of the country shows signs of dislocation in spots. Hundreds of thousands of men are out, districts yielding millions of tons of coal annually now produce none, scores of mines are threatened with ruin from flooding and industrial plants are closing all over the country.

Mr. Eric Geddes, minister without portfolio, was appointed to-day a commissioner to attempt to settle the miners' strike and is on his way to Yorkshire. Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons.

In a statement on the situation the Prime Minister said that the last twenty-four hours had witnessed grave and unprecedented developments in the miners' strike. He said the Yorkshire district was flooded and twelve others are likely to be flooded with water in a day or two. The Premier said some of the mines would be ruined. The Government is sending men from the fleet to aid in pumping out the mines. Some 500,000 miners are out in this district.

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The Yorkshire coal fields, the Premier said, produced 35,000,000 tons of coal a year and were the second largest in the United Kingdom.

The Government, he said, had sent messages to the Miners' Federation asking what action it is prepared to take and stating that the Government was prepared to withdraw the men it had sent to replace strikers on the mine pumps as soon as the strikers returned to work.

The Government would take every means at its disposal to save the mines and to afford protection to those willing to work.

The action of the miners in striking, the Premier stated, not only jeopardized their own means of livelihood but threatened disaster to the country in the district of Nottinghamshire refused to go down into the pits to-day. The men in other districts are expected to do likewise, despite the recommendation by the federations in all districts that work be continued until the Government settled the question of piece rates growing out of the increase in the cost of coal.

Forty-five thousand miners also went on strike in the Derbyshire district as a protest against the increased price of coal.

A large number of surface workers at the mines in South Wales are also on strike for the same shorter hours as those granted the miners and for extra pay for week-ends. A number of other strikes in various parts of the coal fields are reported. One colliery in South Wales has been closed because of the harsh treatment of the men, while at another colliery the men are striking for the maintenance of the custom by which they were supplied with coal at nominal prices for their homes. A general strike, the despatches state, is threatened on this question.

It was pointed out that the proposed increase of \$1.50 per ton for coal announced by the Government will make the best quality cost about \$13 a ton in London, with a bottom price of \$11.50.

A staggering blow has been struck the Sheffield industries by the strike in the Yorkshire coal fields, says a despatch to the London Times from Sheffield to-day. Thousands of hands were thrown out of work this morning by the stoppage of the engineering works in Sheffield, which it was announced, because of the shortage of coal will remain closed until the end of the strike. Before the end of the week it is feared that all the large works will be shut down.

SAYS KAISER IS CHEERFUL.

Berlin Writer Gives Intimate Picture of Ex-Ruler.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 20 (delayed).—An intimate view of the former German Emperor is given by Friedrich von Berg, who was chief of the former Emperor's civil cabinet, writing in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* to-day. Herr von Berg was at Anvers when the German National Assembly accepted the peace treaty.

"It was a terribly melancholy and moving meeting," he wrote, "and yet it was a great joy to see the Kaiser was not a broken man. It is true his features have become sharp, but he bears his lot like a real Christian, quietly and with dignity. The Fatherland's fate weighs more heavily upon him than does his own. Hours of bitterness come also, but they are overcome in calm, quiet discussion and good feeling, and even the quiet cheerfulness of an earnest man constantly reappears."

"Not one complaint was uttered when it became known the ignominious extradition clauses were accepted. There were only quiet words of comfort for the Emperor, that wonderful, unselfish woman, who also bears her suffering like a crown and whose shaken health threatens to collapse under this fresh blow."

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Berlin Patrolled

AS CARS STAND IDLE

Shots Fired in Air to Disperse the Large Gatherings.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 21.—As a consequence of the strike of the street car employees in the air and then point blank into the crowd, wounding two men and a woman. The crowd then broke up.

The incident was the cause of sensational reports throughout the city, but order was maintained.

Electricians and gas workers also went on strike in sympathy with the international demonstration, but promised to return to work at 8 o'clock to-night. As a result of the strike the city is without electric light as well as transportation. The newspapers are affected seriously and eight of them did not publish or did not deliver papers to their subscribers to-day.

Newspapers which did publish condemned the strikers as irresponsible persons. Some of the independent papers criticized Noske for prohibiting open meetings of the Independents, while encouraging indoor meetings of the Majority Socialists.

NEW ITALIAN PACT, REPORT.

Geneva Hears of Alliance Against Jugoslavians.

GENEVA, July 20.—A telegram from Ljubljana received here asserts that Italy and Rumania recently concluded an alliance against Jugoslavians.

It appears, however, that if any such arrangement has been effected it must have been by another than the present Italian Government, as the message asserts that the treaty was signed by Vittorio Orlando, who retired as Italian Premier some time ago. The signatory for Rumania was declared to be Premier Bratianu.

Both Italy and Rumania have manifested distrust of the peace treaty, and the Peace Conference toward the question of their joint boundaries with Jugoslavians. There has been no hint, however, of any plan for joint action on their part in this connection, and it may be noted that the representatives of both nations signed the peace treaty to-day. The League of Nations.

3 Dead, 1 Hurt in Train Wreck.

READING, Pa., July 21.—Three men were killed and a fourth injured to-night when a washout, due to torrential rains, wrecked a south-bound Reading Railway freight train near Monroeville. The killed were Joshua Heebner, fireman; Albert Snyder and Oscar R. Reitz, brakemen. All of Reading. The injured man is George Kemp, engineer, also of this city.

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FIFTH AVENUE AND 43RD STREET

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When you buy your Gem, ask for a copy of "Smoother Faces and How to Get One," a booklet for particular shavers.

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The Standard Gem Set includes frame and handle, stropping device and seven Damaskeene Blades, in compact, velvet-lined case.

Gem Safety Razor Corp., New York

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BOLSHEVIKI REFUSE TO RELEASE SWEDES

Ignore Renewed Protest on Holding of Legation Staff Members.

IMMUNITY DISREGARDED

Keepers of Foreign Archives on Published Lists of Those Executed.

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, July 21.—The Bolshevik Government at Petrograd refused to release seven members of the Swedish Legation at Petrograd, recently arrested, but the Bolshevik Government repudiated the arrests were based on violations of laws and that the plea of diplomatic immunity could not be recognized. Answering a renewed protest, the Bolshevik Government said only three persons had been arrested.

The names of all those in charge of diplomatic archives at foreign legations in Petrograd have appeared in lists of executions published daily by Petrograd newspapers, according to a despatch from Helsinki on Friday.

GERMAN LAW SCARES SWISS.

Return of Securities Would Affect Loans to Royal Families.

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, July 21.—Swiss bankers are expressing anxiety over the German National Assembly's proposal to require all German securities owned by Germans to be returned to Germany, as large sums have been lent by them on such collateral, particularly to members of the former royal houses of the Central Powers.

The German Government's proposed law would require all German securities belonging to Germans to be restamped. Unless the securities should be produced, they would be restamped. Germans during the war, it was said, deposited securities valued at between thirty-four and thirty-six billion marks in Switzerland.

Austria, which is said to have about ten billion crowns in securities in Switzerland, is reported to be contemplating similar action.

The Hohenzollern and Hapsburg